

JOURNAL  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICAN BOTANY  
VOL. VI.

---

PLANTAE NOVAE AFRICANAE.

"Ex Africa semper aliquid novi."—*Pliny*.

---

SERIES XIV.

By R. H. COMPTON and Miss P. BOND.

**Coelidium Fourcadei**, Compton n. sp. (Leguminosae—Liparieae.)

Frutex ramosus, alt. ad c. 50 cm., ramis irregulariter erecto-patentibus. *Ramuli* angusti, striati, juventute sericei. *Folia* erecto-patentia, paullum quam internodos longiora, sessilia, simplicia, exstipulata, elliptica, base rotundata, acuta, supra sericea, infra sericeo-pilosa, non glabrescentia, long. c. 5—8 mm., lat. c. 2·5—4 mm., marginibus integris, parum involutis. *Flores* geminati, in pedunculo commune axillare long. c. 2 mm., vel solitarii. *Bracteolae* lineari-lanceolatae, long. c. 1·5 mm. *Receptaculum* obconicum, pilosum, long. 2 mm. *Calyx* pilosus, tubo long. c. 1 mm., diam. c. 2 mm., segmentis subaequalibus, anguste lanceolatis, acutis, long. c. 1 mm. *Corolla* glabra, rosea, carina quam vexillum alaeque paullum saturatius colorata. *Vexillum* orbiculatum, reflexum, parum undulatum, breviter unguiculatum, diam. 4 mm. *Alae* angustae, unguiculatae, long. 5 mm., lat. 2 mm. *Carina* breviter calcarata, long. 5 mm., lat. 1·5 mm. *Stamina* libera, filamentis tenuibus, antheris parvis. *Ovarium* dense pilosum, 1-ovulatum, stylo angusto, stigmatate capitellato.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Uniondale Division : in the Kouga near Misgund, 2,500 ft. alt., 13 October, 1938, *Compton* 7384. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium) : Keurbooms River, Long Kloof, *Fourcade* 1636.

This new species marks a considerable eastward extension of the range of the genus *Coelidium*, which has not previously been recorded east of Riversdale.



FIG. 1. *Coelidium Fourcadei*. 1. Two flowers on common peduncle  $\times 5$ . 2. Calyx, side view  $\times 5$ . 3. Calyx laid out, showing attached stamens  $\times 5$ . 4. Vexillum, front view  $\times 5$ . 5. Vexillum from behind  $\times 5$ . 6. Alae from inside  $\times 5$ . 7. Carina from inside  $\times 5$ . 8. Carina from outside  $\times 5$ . 9. Gynaecium  $\times 5$ . 10. Gynaecium showing single ovule  $\times 5$ . 11. Inflorescence  $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . (Compton 7 4.) Del. P. Kies.

***Aspalathus aristatus*, Compton n. sp. (Leguminosae—Genisteae.)**

§ Terminales.

Frutex glaber, diffusus, irregulariter ramosus. *Caules* juvenes tenues, flavi vel straminei, parum striati, internodiis longis, foliorum fasciculis remotis. *Folia* lineari-subulata, supra leviter sulcata, parum arcuato-recurvata, long. 5—7 mm., apice aristato, vix pungente. *Flores* solitarii in foliorum fasciculis, subsessiles vel breviter pedicellati. *Bracteolae* basales, pusillae, subulatae, puberulae. *Calycis* *tubus* obcuneatus, long. 2 mm., *lobi* subulati, aristati, subaequales, recti vel curvati, long. 2.5 mm. Vexillum alaeque flavi, in siccitate rosei: carina rosea. *Vexillum* orbiculare, supra puberulum, diam. 5 mm. *Alae* glabrae, parum unguiculatae, long 5 mm., lat. 1.7 mm. *Carina* glabra, breviter unguiculata, long. 6 mm., lat. 2 mm. *Tubus staminalis* long. 4 mm. *Ovarium* glabrum, 2-ovulatum, stylo curvato, stigmate capitellato. *Legumen* semine singulo

*Hab.* Cape Province. Worcester Division: Roodeberg, in Valsch Gat Kloof, 5,000 ft. alt., 19 Jan., 1940, *Compton* 8408. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium.) Ceres Division (?): Koude Bokkeveld, in montibus prope Tandfontein (? Sandfontein), 25 Jan., 1897, *Schlechter* 10137.



FIG. 2. *Aspalathus aristatus*. 1. Flower, side view  $\times 5$ . 2. Vexillum  $\times 5$ . 3. Alae from outside  $\times 5$ . 4. Alae from inside  $\times 5$ . 5. Carina from inside  $\times 5$ . 6. Carina from outside  $\times 5$ . 7. Stamens  $\times 5$ . 8. Gynaecium  $\times 5$ . 9. Gynaecium showing the two ovules  $\times 5$ . 10. Fruit  $\times 5$ . 11. Procumbent twig  $\times 2$ . (*Compton* 8408.) Del. P. Kies.

I have adopted Miss Garabedian's manuscript name for this species. It is allied to *A. retroflexa* L., from which it differs in being glabrous in stems, leaves, calyx and ovary, in the long arista of the leaves and calyx lobes, and in other respects. The change of colour on fading from yellow to pink in the standard and wings is an unusual feature.

***Psammotropha anguina*, Compton n. sp. (Aizoaceae.)**

Fruticulus diffusus, pallidus, ubique glaber, caulibus rectis vel sinuosis. *Folia* omnia arcte appressa, crasse marginata. *Pedunculus* brevis vel nullus. *Inflorescentia* corymbosa, densa, pedunculis secundariis

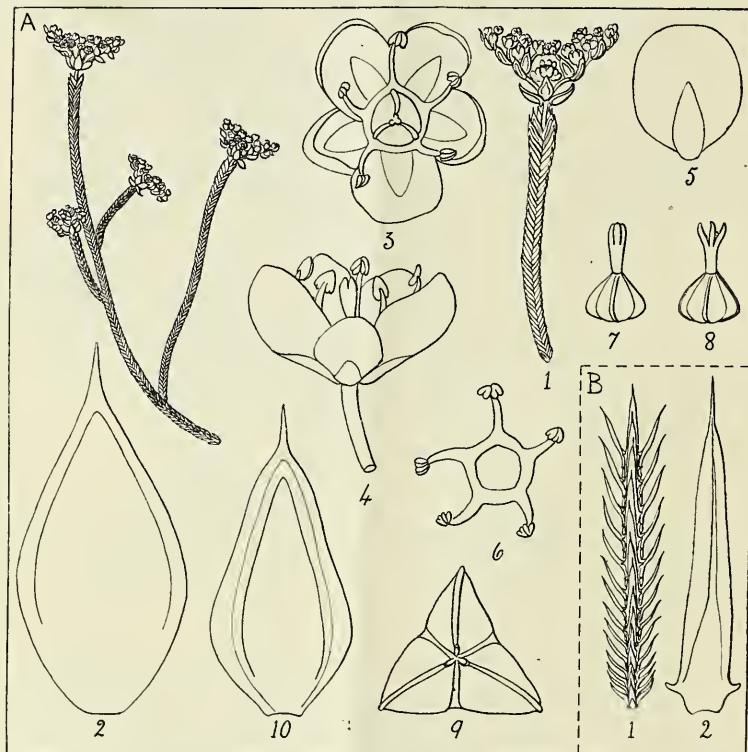


FIG. 3. A. *Psammotropha anguina*. 1. Branch  $\times 2$ . 2. Bract  $\times 20$ . 3. Flower, front view  $\times 20$ . 4. Flower, side view  $\times 20$ . 5. Perianth segment  $\times 20$ . 6. Stamens  $\times 20$ . 7, 8. Gynaecium  $\times 20$ . 9. Fruit, from above  $\times 20$ . 10. Leaf, outer view  $\times 20$ . (Compton 4420.)

B. *Psammotropha quadrangularis* var. *calcarata*. 1. Portion of stem, showing arrangement of leaves  $\times 2$ . 2. Leaf, outer view  $\times 10$ . (Compton 6987.) Del. W. F. Barker.

pedicellis brevis. *Bractae* latae, ovatae vel orbiculatae, supra concavae, apice minute denticulata, mucronata. *Perianthii segmenta* late albo-marginata.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Ceres Division: Ceres Wild Flower Show,

2 October 1933, *Compton* 4420. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium); also 1 October, 1934, *Compton* 4885; also 5 October, 1936, *Compton* 8566: In arenosis prope Ceres, 1,500 ft., January, 1888, *Bolus* 8618: In arenosis prope pagum Ceres, flores albid, October, 1889, *Bolus* 7348 (Herb. Norm. Aust.-Afr. 1045): Wagenbooms River, Koude Bokkeveld, 5,300 ft., 27 January, 1897, *Schlechter* 10166: Wagenbooms River, 25 September, 1936, *Compton* 6518. Clanwilliam Division: Crystal Pool, Cederberg, 13 February, 1936, *Compton* 6309: Elands Kloof, *Lewis* in Herb. Bolus 22066: Middleberg, *Lewis* in Herb. Bolus sine num.: Middleberg, *Barnes* in Herb. Bolus sine num. Laingsburg Division: Witteberg Summit, 5,000 ft., 31 October 1934, *Compton* 2688.

Under this species I group together a number of collections ascribed—in some cases with doubt—to *Psammotropha quadrangularis* Fenzl. N. E. Brown who saw *Bolus* 8618 marked it as a new species. Bolus in sending a second lot of material to Kew wrote: "Mr. N. E. Brown thought it was distinct from *Ps. quadrangularis*. I however can see no difference except in the size of the bracts. 16.5.1897."

In addition to the difference in the bracts, noted by Bolus, which are much broader and more concave than in *Ps. quadrangularis*, this new species also differs in having its leaves constantly closely appressed to the stem, giving the shoots a snake-like appearance (whence the specific name), and in the inflorescence which is usually sessile in aspect and corymbose, not paniculate, owing to the shortness of the peduncles and pedicels; the flowers are also slightly larger and the perianth segments are more broadly white-margined. The specimens from higher altitudes are often starved or grazed and tufted. (E.g. *Compton* 2688, 6309, 6518.)

The following specimens belong to *Ps. quadrangularis* Fenzl: *E. & Z.* 1832! (quoted by Sonder, Fl. Cap. I. 146); *Bolus* 13111! (De Doorns); *van Breda* 193! (Worcester); *Bolus* 13559! (Piquetberg).

***Psammotropha quadrangularis* Fenzl var. *calcarata*, *Compton* n. var.**

A *Ps. quadrangulare* differt foliis base plerumque 2 calcaria brevia acuta lateralia gerentibus.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Clanwilliam Division: Nardouw, 22 September, 1937, *Compton* 6987 (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium).

This variety is well characterised by the two sharp marginal spurs borne, one on each side, at the base of the leaves where attached to the stem. These are usually, though not invariably, present in all leaves, but are often hidden from sight by the adjoining leaves. In other respects (panicle, narrow bracts, smaller flowers, narrower margins of the perianth



segments, more spreading leaves), this plant agrees with *Ps. quadrangularis* and not with *Ps. anguina*.

**Hippia montana**, Compton n. sp. (Compositae-Anthemideae).

Suffrutex aromaticus, basi lignosus, foliis persistentibus, supra dense foliosus. *Caules* striata, minuti strigillosi, glabrescentes. *Folia* multa,

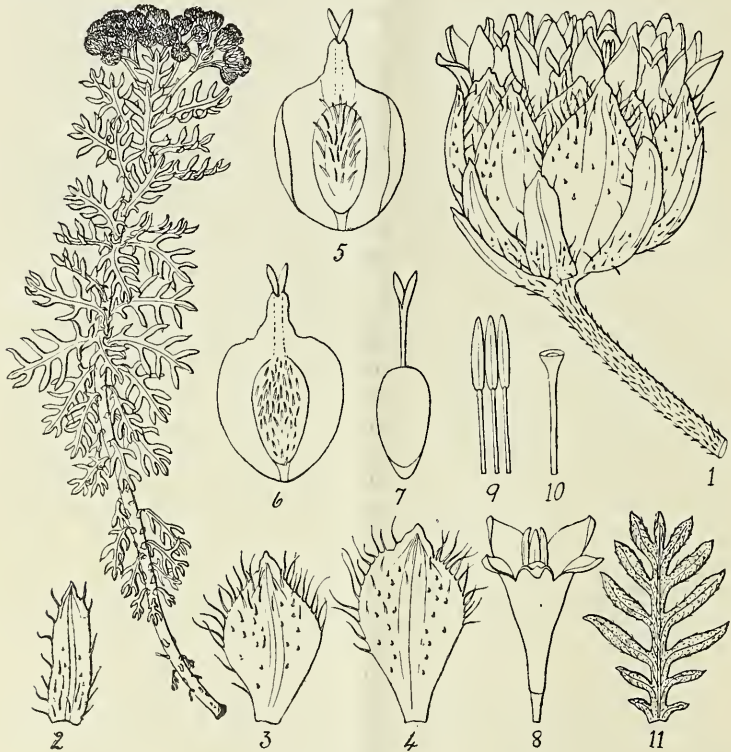


FIG. 4. *Hippia montana*. Branch, natural size. 1. Capitulum  $\times 10$ . 2. Outer bract  $\times 10$ . 3. 4. Inner bracts  $\times 10$ . 5. Female flower, inner view  $\times 10$ . 6. Female flower, outer view  $\times 10$ . 7. Gynaecium from female flower  $\times 10$ . 8. Male flower  $\times 10$ . 9. Anthers from male flower  $\times 10$ . 10. Style from male flower  $\times 10$ . 11. Leaf  $\times 2$ . (Compton 5169.) Del. W. F. Barker.

patentia, pectinato-pinnatifida, molliter appresso-pilosa, glabrescentia, long. ad c. 2 cm., lat. c. 1 cm., segmentis linearibus, acutis, glandulis minutis impressis, marginibus mesonevrisque infra prominentibus.

*Inflorescentia* terminalis, densa, composito-cymosa, subcorymbosa, capitulis ad c. 60 exstructa. *Pedunculus* long. 3—5 mm., strigilloso-pubescent, nudus vel bracteas singulam lanceolatam gerens. *Involucrum* late campanulatum, long. 3 mm., diam. 4 mm., bracteae c. 3-seriatis, exterioribus lineari-lanceolatis, sparse strigilloso-pubescentibus, interioribus cuneato-flabellatis, subscariosis, marginibus fimbriato-ciliatis. *Flosculi exteriores* 3—6, feminei, late orbiculati, achaenio elliptico, utrinque hispido, alis 2, latis, involutis, scariosis, corolla vestigiale, stigmate subulato styloque brevibus. *Flosculi disci* ad c. 15, masculi, aurei, ovario vestigiale, corolla tubulare, medio constricta, dimidia parte infera cylindrica, long. 1 mm., supera campanulata, semilobata. *Stylus* gradatim ad apicem truncatum dilatans.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Uniondale Division: Helpmekaar Peak (Outeniqua Mountains), 4,200 ft. alt., in dense masses in the shelter of rocks, 1 May 1935, *Compton* 5169. (Type in Bolus Herbarium.)

The nearest ally is *H. frutescens* L., from which it differs in stature, leaf-form, clothing, and in other small features.

***Roella alpina*, Bond n. sp. (Campanulaceae).**

Fruticulus densus, ramosissimus, depressus, musciformis. *Ramuli* diffusi, tenues, glabri, apicibus dense foliosis. *Folia* linearia, sessilia, apicibus acutis, saepe incurvis, marginibus parum inflexis, setis transparentibus. *Flores* sessiles, terminales, pauci glomeratis; bracteae parvae, foliaceae. *Sepala* lanceolato-subulata, glabra, marginibus integris. *Corolla* campanulata, dimidio 5-lobato. *Stamina* 5, filamentorum basibus dilatatis ciliatisque. *Ovarium* inferum, multiovulatum. *Stylus* stamina excedens, stigmate bilobo, uterque papilloso. *Capsula* glabra, apice dehiscens.

A densely tufted much branched shrublet, forming moss-like cushions. *Branches* diffuse, slender, glabrous, densely leafy at the tips, 2—several cm. long. *Leaves* 5—7 mm. long, c. 1 mm. wide, linear, often with an incurved acute tip, scarcely narrowing to the sessile base, veinless, pale green, the margin slightly inflexed, the basal half bearing transparent setae. *Flowers* sessile, glomerate in small heads of 3 or 4 at the apex of short leafy tufts; bracts small, c. 2 mm. long, leaf-like, appressed to the cylindrical receptacle. *Sepals* 5, c. 2.5 mm. long, lanceolate-subulate, glabrous, the margins entire. *Corolla* blue, campanulate, c. 6 mm. long, 5-lobed half way. *Stamens* 5, c. 4 mm. long; filaments slightly dilated and ciliated at the base; anthers as long as the filaments, oblong. *Ovary* inferior, 2-celled, c. 2 mm. long. *Ovules* numerous. *Style* c. 4.5 mm. long, enlarging gradually into the broad, 2-lobed stigma, both covered with papillae. *Capsule* glabrous, dehiscence apical, style caducous.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Worcester Division: summit of the Roodeberg, 7,100 ft., 19 Jan., 1940, *Compton* 8456. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium): Matroosberg, 7,100 ft., 2 Jan., 1897, *A. Bolus*, 4416.

This is a very distinct species of an "alpine" type with a mat-like habit. This feature is shown by several other plants on the summits of these mountains, which are normally under snow during the winter months.

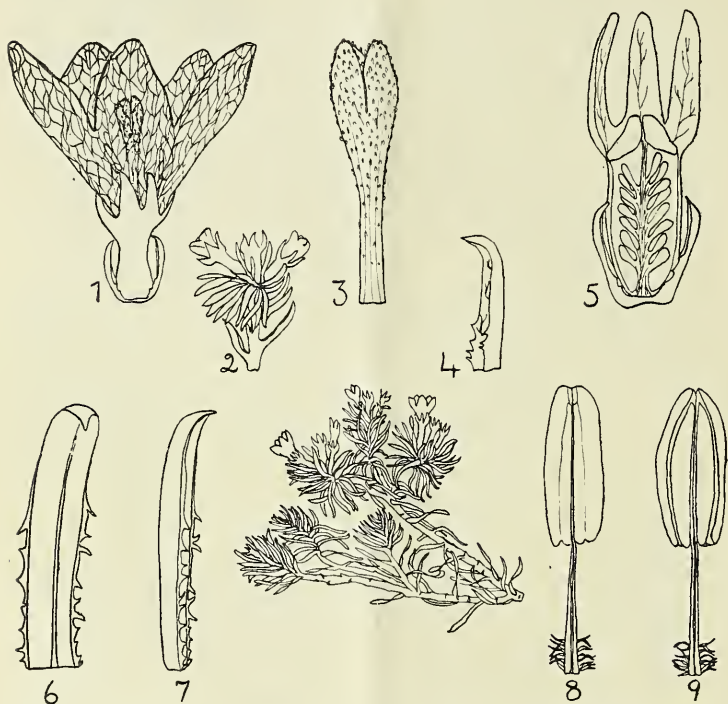


FIG. 5. *Roella alpina*. 1. Flower  $\times 5$ . 2. Inflorescence  $\times 2$ . 3. Style and stigma  $\times 10$ . 4. Bract  $\times 10$ . 5. L.S. of Ovary  $\times 10$ . 6. Front view of leaf  $\times 10$ . 7. Side view of leaf  $\times 10$ . 8. Back view of anther  $\times 10$ . 9. Front view of anther  $\times 10$ . (*Compton* 8456.) *Del.* P. Bond.

***Cyphia Comptonii*, Bond n. sp. (Campanulaceae).**

*Caulis* erectus, glaber. *Rami* patentes vel erecto-patentes. *Folia* sessilia, cuneato-flabellata, glabra, glauca, venis distinctis. *Flores* solitaires, axillares. *Pedicellus* brevis, bibracteolatus, glaber. *Calycis*



tubus late subcyathiformis, 10-venosus, glaber; lobi 5, lanceolati, apice acuti, glabri. *Petala* 3 + 2, linearia, pallida, apicibus obtusis, marginibus ciliatis. *Stamina* 5, filamentorum basibus subdilatatis, marginibus ciliatis, connectivis setosis. *Ovarium* semi-inferum, stigmatibus capitato, obliquo, ciliato. *Fructus* obconicus, glaber, calycem, corollam staminaque persistentes gerens.

An erect plant 10—15 cm. high, glabrous in all vegetative parts,



FIG. 6. *Cyphia Comptonii*. 1. Whole plant  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ . 2. Leaf, natural size. 3. Front view of stamen  $\times 3$ . 4. Petal  $\times 3$ . 5. Back view of stamen  $\times 3$ . 6. Fruit, natural size. 7. Flower  $\times 3$ . 8. Portion of plant  $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . 9. Pistil  $\times 3$ . (*Compton* 7346 and 7347.) *Del.* P. Bond and P. Kies.

branched widely at the base and throughout. *Branches* patent or erectopatent, ascending. *Stems* herbaceous, terete. *Leaves* cauline, sessile, up to 2.5 cm. long and wide, flabellate with cuneate base, divided almost to the middle or less, glaucous, veins conspicuous. *Flowers* solitary in the axils of the upper leaves. *Pedicels* 3—4 mm. long, slender, terete. *Bracteoles* 3 mm. long, linear-lanceolate, half-way along the pedicel or closely appressed to the calyx. *Calyx-tube* 1 mm. long, broadly cyathiform, glabrous, 10-ribbed; *lobes* 5, 3 mm. long, lanceolate, acute, glabrous, mid-ribbed. *Corolla* pallid, segments 3 + 2, free, 2 lower

segments longer, 1 cm. long, shorter segments 8 mm. long, linear, slightly broader above, ciliate. *Stamens* free; filaments 5 mm. long, linear in the lowermost  $\frac{2}{3}$ , becoming subterete above, ciliate with longer cilia in the upper  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; anthers elliptic, 2 mm. long; connective setose. *Ovary* half-inferior, 2-celled; *style* 3 mm. long, passing gradually into the ovary; *stigma* capitate, oblique, ciliate. *Fruit* up to 7 mm. long, obconic, the



FIG. 7. *Erica cederbergensis*. 1. Flower  $\times 10$ . 2. Flower with bracts and calyx removed  $\times 10$ . 3, 4, and 5. Bracts  $\times 10$ . 6. Calyx segment  $\times 10$ . 7. Stamen  $\times 10$ . 8. Anther, back view  $\times 20$ . 9. Anther, side view  $\times 20$ . 10. Gynaecium  $\times 10$ . 11. Whorl of young leaves  $\times 10$ . 12. Old leaf, front view  $\times 10$ . 13. Old leaf, side view  $\times 10$ . (Compton 6296.) Del. W. F. Barker.

lower portion enclosed in the persistent, ribbed and reticulately veined calyx, glabrous, corolla and stamens persistent. *Seeds* numerous, subtriquetrous, minutely punctate.

The stem tapers for some distance below the ground and there is probably a tuberous root, which, however, was not collected.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Ceres Division: Tanqua Karoo, 1,500 ft., July, 1938, Compton 7346. (Type in the National Botanic Gardens Herbarium); same locality, August, 1938, Compton 7347.

**Erica cederbergensis**, Compton n. sp. (Ericaceae—Ericoideae).  
§ Ceramia.

Fruticulus ramosus, decumbens. *Caules* juvenes pilis longis brevibusque induti, mox glabrescentes. *Internodii* sub inflorescentiis parum elongati. *Folia* 3-nata, squarrosa, parum recurva, ovata, supra convexa, infra sulcata, supra primo puberula, mox glabrescentia, long. c. 1·8—2·0 mm., lat. 0·8—0·9 mm., in petiolis long. 0·5—0·7 mm. instructa, ciliis 1 apicale et utrinque 3—6 marginalibus, glanduliferis, demum caducis. *Inflorescentia* terminalis, floribus 1—8. *Pedicellus* long. 1 mm., pubescens hirsutusque. *Bracteae* 3 approximatae, foliaceae, patentes, lanceolatae, long. 1·5—2·0 mm., viscidulosae, infra pubescentes, margine ciliis longis glanduliferis. *Sepala* ad corollam appressa, bracteis similia, long. 2 mm. *Corolla* pallide rosea, pubescens, campanulata, ore dilatata, tubo long. 2·5 mm., lobis latis, obtusis, long. 1·5 mm., venis distinctis. *Filamenta* linearia, antheris manifestis, oblongis, long. 0·6 mm., rubris, poris parvis, aristatis, setis antheris subaequantibus. *Ovarium* sessile, hirsutum. *Stylus* exsertus, long. 3 mm., angustus, stigmatibus capitellato.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Clanwilliam Division: summit of the Cederberg Sneeuwkop, 6,300 ft., 12 Feb., 1936, Compton 6296. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium): Cederberg, March, 1932, Stokoe 6687 in Herb. Bolus.

**Nemesia karroensis**, Bond n. sp. (Scrophulariaceae).

*Planta* annua, erecta, foliosa, simplex vel ramosa. *Rami* quadrangulares, glanduloso-pilosi. *Folia* opposita, ovata vel oblonga, petiolata vel sessilia, glabra vel sparse ciliata, apice obtusa. *Racemus* elongatus, floribus paucis vel multis. *Bracteae* foliosae, late ovatae, amplexicaules, glanduloso-pilosae. *Pedicelli* teretes, erecto-patentes, glanduloso-pilosi. *Calycis* lobi linearis-elliptici, pilosi, apice obtusi. *Corolla* bilabiata, labro superiore albo, purpureo luteoque, 4-lobato, lobis oblongatis, inaequalibus; labro inferiore convexo, lato, emarginato, bigibboso, aureo, palato glabro, calcare pallido, apice obtusa, incurva. *Capsula* orbicularis, apice emarginata, basi rotundata.

An erect herb, annual, 8—25 cm. high, simple or branched from the base, stem and branches rather stout, quadrangular, glandular-pilose. *Leaves* mainly at the base of stem, opposite, 1·2—2·5 cm. long, 7—11 mm. wide, variable, obovate to ovate, obtuse, entire, sparsely and shortly pilose, the lower petioled. *Inflorescence* a lax raceme, 4—20 cm. long, few or many flowered. *Bracts* leafy, deflexed, up to 1·5 cm. long and 1 cm. wide, broadly ovate, obtuse, amplexicaul, glandular-pilose. *Pedicels* up to 1·3 cm. long, wiry, terete, erecto-patent, pilose. *Flowers* large, up to 2 cm. long. *Calyx segments* sub-equal, 3—5 mm. long, linear,

elliptic, obtuse, pilose. *Corolla* bilabiate, about 6 mm. broad; upper lip 1.3 cm. long, white with purple below and a yellow central spot; 4 upper lobes erect, oblong, unequal; lower lip 1.1 cm. long, convex, broad, emarginate, yellow, bigibbous; gibbosities orange; palate glabrous, spur up to 1.3 cm. long, deflexed, cylindrical, obtuse, pallid, the



FIG. 8. *Nemesia karroensis*. 1. Lower leaf, natural size. 2. Capsule  $\times 2$ . 3. Whole plant  $\times \frac{1}{4}$ . 4. Inflorescence, natural size. 5. Front view of flower, natural size. 6. Side view of flower  $\times 2$ . (Compton 7249.) Del. P. Bond.

terminal third incurved. *Capsule* orbicular with apical notch, rounded at the base.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Ceres District: Tanqua Karoo, 1,500 ft., Compton 7249. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium.) Grown at Kirstenbosch, No. 708/38. Fl. July.



The curved spurs, amplexicaul bracts, and many-coloured flowers make this a very distinct species.

**Monechma robustum**, Bond n. sp. (Acanthaceae).

*Frutex* durus, juventute canescens, ramis longis brevibusque. *Folia* opposita, elliptica vel obovata, apice obtusa. *Flores* sparsi, axillares, brevissime pedicellati. *Bracteolae* pusillae, lineares, obtusae. *Calyx* fere ad basem fissus, lobis lanceolatis, apice obtusa, pubescens, glandu-

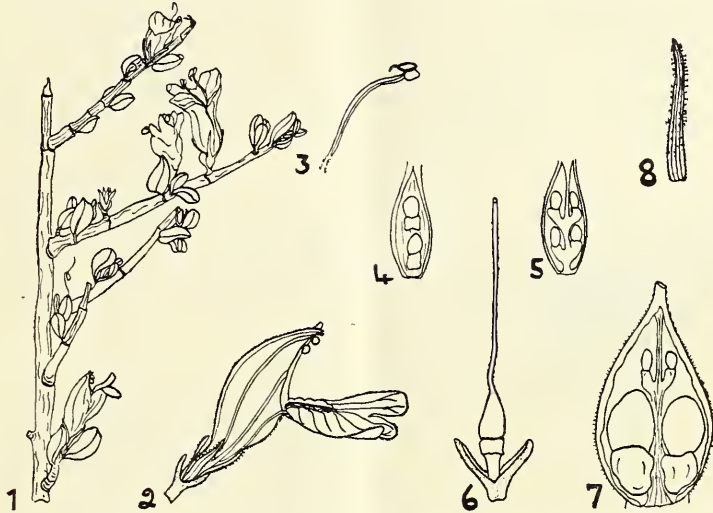


FIG. 9. *Monechma robustum*. 1. Branch, natural size. 2. Flower  $\times 2$ . 3. Stamen  $\times 2$ . 4. L.S. of Ovary  $\times 6$ . 5. Ovary with outer wall removed  $\times 6$ . 6. Gynoecium  $\times 3$ . 7. Young fruit with outer wall removed  $\times 6$ . 8. Sepal  $\times 3$ . (Compton 7350.) Del. P. Bond.

losus. *Corolla* alba, bilabiata, pilosa, labro superiore subintegro, inferiore trilobato, palato venoso, glabro. *Stamina* 2, filamentis planis. *Ovarium* ovatum, puberulum, stipitatum. *Ovula* 4, quorum duo interdum abortiva. *Stylus* teres, tenuis, sparse ciliatus, stigmate integro. *Fructus* juvenis ovato-lanceolatus, puberulus. *Semina* 2, parum rugosa, subplana, arillo carnosio.

Rugged, much branched shrub, with long and short shoots, hoary when young, internodes up to c. 2 cm. long. *Leaves* opposite, up to 1.3 cm. long and 8 mm. wide, elliptic, or obovate, obtuse, thickish, yellow-green, slightly canescent. *Flowers* scattered, axillary, on long or short

shoots, very shortly pedicelled. *Bracteoles* small, up to 1.7 mm. long, divided nearly to the base; lobes 5, lanceolate, tapering to the obtuse apex, pubescent and with scattered glandular hairs. *Corolla* white, up to 1.7 cm. long, bilabiate, pilose; upper lip c. 1.4 cm. long, subentire, lower lip c. 1.8 cm. long, 3-lobed; palate veined, glabrous. *Stamens* 2, ascending under the upper lip; filaments flattened, lower anther cell tailed. *Ovary* 2-celled, 2.5—3 mm. long, ovate, puberulous, on a gynophore c. 3 mm. long. *Ovules* 4, 2 sometimes abortive. *Style* terete, slender, c. 1.3 cm. long, thinly ciliate nearly to the top; stigma entire. *Young fruit* ovate-lanceolate, puberulous. *Seeds* 2, slightly rugose and flattened; aril fleshy.

Its affinity is with *Monechma incanum*, C. B. Clarke, from which it is distinguished by the more robust growth, and by its broader and less canous leaves. In the flowers, however, there does not appear to be any conspicuous distinguishing character.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Ladismith Division: Wittepoort, Ladismith, Sept., 1938, *Compton* 7350. (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium): Ladismith Karroo, 2,000 ft., Oct., 1931, *Compton* 3895: Huis River Mountains, Ladismith, north aspect, 3,000 ft., Sept., 1932, *Compton* 4048. Oudtshoorn Division: In colle arido, Roodekrantz prope Oudtshoorn, alt. 1,200 ped., Dec., 1905, *Bolus* 12217.

***Thesium Hollandii*, Compton n. sp. (Santalaceae).**

Fruticulus erectus, glaber. *Caules* tenues, ramulis divergentibus, alis angustis, scabridis, e foliorum marginibus decurrentibus. *Folia* multa, non imbricata, patentia, erecto-patentia vel parum recurvata, linearia, carinata, long. 7—10 mm., basi lat. 1 mm., carina marginibusque scabridis. *Inflorescentia* terminalis, spicata, densa, long. ad 3 cm. *Bractee* lineari-lanceolatae, acutae, carinatae, carina marginibusque scabridis long. 5 mm., lat. 1.5 mm. *Bracteolae* similes sed minores, long. 4.5 mm., lat. 0.8 mm. *Flos* cum pedicello long. 5 mm. *Perianthii segmenta* erecto-patentia, anguste deltoidea, subulato-acuta, extra convexa, long. 2 mm., basi lat. 1 mm., intra barba densa subapicale, marginibus minute papillois, faucibus glabris. *Antherae* long. 0.8 mm., in filamentis tenuibus long. 0.5 mm. instructae, pilis ad perianthium adhaerentes. *Stylus* long. 1.3 mm., stigmatibus capitellato. *Fructus* globosus, diam. 3 mm., venis principalibus 10, lateralibus reticulatis.

*Hab.* Cape Province. Uniondale Division: Lauterwater, in kloof, 2,000 ft., 13 Oct., 1938, *Compton* 7446 (Type in National Botanic Gardens Herbarium). Port Elizabeth Division: Walmer, Aug., 1914, *Paterson* 689: Green Bushes, Aug., 1931, *Holland* 3639.

The nearest relation is *T. scabrum* L., from which *T. Hollandii* differs

in its more widely spaced leaves, more elongated flower-spikes, narrower bracts and bracteoles with narrower scarious margins and keel, longer style and more globose fruit. Its area of distribution, as far as known, does not overlap that of *T. scabrum*, which is a plant of the western Cape Province.

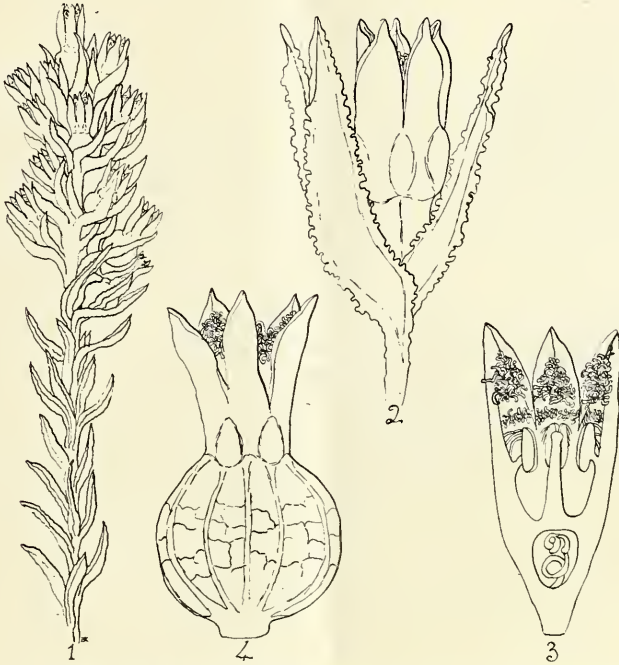


FIG. 10. *Thesium Hollandii*. 1, Inflorescence  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . 2, Flower with bract and bracteoles  $\times 10$ . 3, Flower in longitudinal section  $\times 10$ . 4, Fruit  $\times 10$ . (Compton 7446). Del. P. Kies.